DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VIII. ZATURDAG den 23sten DECEMBER, 1820. N. 52.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 22sten Decemer 1820.

DE ondergeteekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 20, en

De Ronde Broden 21 oncen.

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 7den December 1820.

DE Pietermaay Wel te Vrede, alias Maria Pampuna welk geadverteerd was den 5den ulto. om onderhandsch verkocht te worden, zal zonder uitstel den 20sten dezer op publieke veiling gaan, indien er zich tegen dien tyd geen koopers opdoen. JEOSUAH DE SOLA.

☞ Deze Verkooping zal uitgesteld worden tot den 28sten dezer.

7th December, 1820.

THE Pietermay Wel te Vrede, alias Maria Pampuna, advertised for private sale on the 5th ult. will be positively disposed of, at auction on the 20th inst. if no application be made previous to that period. JEOSUAH DE SOLA.

☞ The above Sale is postponed till the 28th inst.

Uit de Caracas Courant van den 6den Dec.

TRAKTAAT TER REGELING VAN DEN OORLOG.

De gouvernementen van Spanje en Columbia, wenschende de wereld te overtuigen den afkeer voor den verdelgenden oorlog, welke tot nu toe dit grond gebied verwoest heeft, herscheppende hetzelve in een bloed tooneel, en wenschende gebruik te maken van het eerste oogenblik der kalmte, die zich op doet om den oorlog die tusschen de beide gouvernementen bestaat, te regelen, volgens de wetten der beschaafde natien, en de liberaalste en menschlievendste grondbeginselen; zyn overeen gekomen kommissarissen te benoemen, dewelke een traktaat over de regeling des oorlogs zullen daarstellen en bepalen; en hebben ten dien einde benoemd: Z. E. generaal en chef der expeditie aan de vaste kust, Don Pablo Morillo, graaf van Carthagena van wegen het Spaansche gouvernement, de heeren, politieke opperhoofd van Venezuela, den brigadier Don Ramon Correa, eerste constitutioneele alcalde, Don Juan Rodriguez Toro, en Don Francisco Gonzales Linares, en Z. E. president van de republiek van Columbia, Simon Bolivar als chef van de republiek, van wegen dezelve de heeren generaal brigadier Antonio Josef Sucre, colonel Pedro Briceño Mendes, en luitenant colonel Joseph Gabriel Perez, welke gevoegelyk geauthoriseerd zynde, hebben overeen gekomen, gelyk zy overeen komen in de volgende artikelen:—

Art. 1.—De oorlog tusschen Spanje en Columbia, zal gevoerd worden gelyk de geciviliceerde volken denzelven voeren; deszelfs uitvoering moet niet tegenstrydig zyn, aan geene der artikelen van het tegenwoordige traktaat, welke de eerste en onschendbaarste regel moet zyn voor de beide gouvernementen.

2.—Elk militair of ondergeschikte van een leger, die in een veldslag gevangen genomen wordt, zelfs voor de beslissing van denzelven, zal als krygsgevangen gemaakt en gehouden worden, en zal behandeld en geacht worden naar zynen rang, tot tyd en wyl dat zyne bevryding bewerkstelligd wordt.

3.—Als krygsgevangenen zullen ook aangemerkt en op dezelfde wyze behandeld worden, de zulke die in marschen, detachementen, partyen, steden, garnisoenen, en fortressen bevonden worden, ja zelfs wanneer deze stormenderhand genomen worden, en by de marine zelfs onder het enteren.

4.—De militairen of ondergeschikten van eene armee die krygsgevangen gemaakt worden, gewond of ziek liggende in de hospitalen of elders, zullen niet als zulks aangemerkt worden, en zullen de vryheid behouden om by hunne herstelling weder te keren onder de vaandels waar zy behooren. De menschheid stellende het levendigste belang ten gunste dezer ongelukkigen, die zich zelven aan hun vaderland en regering opgeofferd hebben, moeten met verdubbelde consideratie en achting behandeld worden, dan de krygsgevangenen; en zy zullen ten minste denzelfden bystand en dezelfde bezorging en verzachting in hun ongeluk genieten, als de gekwetsten en zieken die tot hun behooren.

5.—De krygsgevangenen zullen klasses en rangsgewyze gerantzoeneerd worden, of gevonde voor een' meerder het getal minderen, ingevolge gewoonte by de geciviliceerde natien.

6.—Ook zal in de rantsoenering begrepen, en zullen als krygsgevangen behandeld worden, de zulken, militairen of burgers, die by enkelden of in partyen, dienst doen in herkenning, waarnemingen of spioneringen.

7.—Daar deze oorlog oorspronkelyk is, uit het verschil der gevoelens, zoo bevinden zich de zulke, die bloedigtyk gestreden hebben voor de beide partyen, met den band der vriendschap en naauwste betrekkingen verbonden, en daar wy wenschen zoo veel mogelyk het bloed vergieten te besparen, wordt er bepaald: dat militairen of geëmployeerden die voor dezen onder een dier beide gouvernementen gediend hebben en van hunne vaandels weggeloopen zynde, zoo zy weder in handen van de hunnen vallen, tot geene zwaarder straf gedoemd kunnen worden. Hetzelfde wordt in acht genomen ten aanzien van zamenzweerders en afvalligen.

8.—De rantzoenering der krygsgevangenen wordt als eene verpligting beschouwd, en moet met allen mogelyken spoed geschieden. De krygsgevangenen moeten altoos gehouden worden, in het grondgebied van Columbia, het zy welke rang en waardigheid zy mogten bekleeden, en hen door geen beweegreden of voorwendsel van het land te verwyderen, om hen zwaarder straf dan den dood zelve te doen lyden.

9.—De chefs der legers eisschen, dat aan de krygsgevangenen bystand moet verleend worden, zoo als het gouvernement, waaronder zy behooren, verkiest, en de gedane onkosten zullen wederzydsch vergoed worden. Dezelfde chefs zullen het regt behouden, commissarissen te benoemen, die overgebragt zullen worden waar de onderlinge krygsgevangenen zich bevinden, om naar hunne gesteldheid onderzoek te doen, dezelve te verbeteren, en om hun bestaan minder onaangenaam te maken.

10.—De tegenwoordige krygsgevangenen zullen van het voorregt dezes traktaats genieten.

11.—De inwoners dier steden welke by verwisseling gebezigd worden, door de magten der beide gouvernementen, moeten hoog geacht worden, en zullen eene uitgestrekte en volstrekte vryheid en verzekering genieten, nimmer in aanmerking nemende wat hunne gevoelens, bestemmingen, diensten en gedrag in aanzien der oorlogende partyen waren of zyn geweest.

12.—De overblyfsels der genen, die roemryk hunnen loopbaan in de veldslagen geëindigd hebben, als ook in eenig gevecht, schermutseling of ontmoeting, strydende onder de vaandelen der beide gouvernementen, zullen de laatste eerbewyzingen ontvangen, of zullen, indien zy groot in getal zyn of by dringende gelegenheid, wanneer het begraven niet uitvoerbaar is, verbrand worden. De overwinnende party zal verpligt zyn dezen heiligen pligt te volbrengen, en zal zich er niet van kunnen ontslaan, dan door ernstige en byzondere omstandigheden; er zullen terstond de autoriteiten van het grondgebied, waar zy zich bevinden, waarschouwen om zulks te doen.— De overblyfsels die wederzydsch door de regering of byzondere personen geëischt worden, zullen niet geweigerd kunnen worden, en de communicatie noodzakelyk tot het overvoeren derzelven, moeten toegestaan worden.

13.—De generaals der armeën, de chefs der divisien en al de gezaghebbenden, zullen verpligt zyn dit traktaat getrouw en stiptelyk na te komen, en zich onderwerpen aan de gestrengste straf voor de verbreking van hetzelve, stellende zich beide gouvernementen verantwoordelyk voor de naaste en heilige vervulling van hetzelve, onder garantie der goede trouw en de eer van de natie.

14.—Het tegenwoordig traktaat zal bekragtigd en uitgewisseld worden binnen den tyd van 60 uren, en zal aanvang nemen van het oogenblik, der ratificatie en uitwisseling, ten dien einde zyn wy gecommissioneerden van Spanje en Columbia, overeengekomen te onderteekenen twee eensluidende afschriften van hetzelve, in de stad Truxillo, ten 10 uren des nachts van den 26sten November 1820.

RAMON CORREA.
ANTONIO JOSEF SUCRE.
JUAN RODRIGUEZ TORO.
PEDRO BRICEÑO MENDEZ.
FRANCISCO GONZALES LINARES.
JOSEF GABRIEL PEREZ.

Pablo Morillo, graaf van Carthagena, luitenant generaal van het nationale leger, en chef van het expeditionaire leger der vaste kust.

In aanmerking nemende, dat de heeren brigadier Don Ramon Correa, politiek opper bewindhebber van Venezuela, Don Juan Rodriguez Toro, eerste constitutioneele alcalde van Caracas, en Don Francisco Gonzalez de Linares, als commissaris aangesteld, om een traktaat te schikken en te sluiten, hetwelk den oorlog zal regelen, tusschen Spanje en Columbia. Met de commissarissen zyner excellentie Don Simon Bolivar, president van gezegde republiek, zyn overeen gekomen, tot het tegenwoordige traktaat, hetwelke den oorlog tusschen Spanje en Columbia regelt, uit 14 artikelen bestaande, en zulks van beide zyde goedgekeurd zynde op den 36sten dezer loopende maand, ten tien uren des nachts, hebben wy bevonden hetzelfde te zyn overeenkomstig der magt, en instructie welke ik myne commissarissen had medegedeeld, welke ik goedkeurd, toestemd, en ratificeerd, in allen en in ieder afzonderlyk artikel.

Gedaan en onderschreven met myne handteekening, en gezegeld met het zegel myner wapenen, en hetzelve overgegeven ter afschryving aan myne Secretaris in het hoofd kwartier te St. Anna den 27sten November 1820.

PABLO MOZILLO.
JOSEPH CAPAKROS, Sec.

[Het document der ratificatie van het traktaat ter regeling van den oorlog, aan de zyde van het Columbiaansche gouvernement is van denzelfden inhoud en datum als het bovengemelde; er is geteekend Bolivar, en medegeteekend Pedro Briceño Mendez, Secretaris.]

Een andere brief van den luitenant kolonel Don Vicente Bausao.

Carache den 28sten November 1820.—*Myn waarde Garate!—Op heden ten* 10 *uren des morgens ben ik van St. Anna aangekomen, alwaar ik gezien heb eene der harlelykste en gulste ontmoetingen, welke men zich verbeelden kan. Ja, myn vriend! Morillo en Bolivar, en verscheidene opperhoofden en officieren, bleven den ganschen dag van gisteren te zamen, en zwoeren elkanderen eene eeuwigdurende vriendschap toe; de vreugde, goede trouw en opregtheid blonken op aller aangezigten—de innige uitboezemingen der ziel openbaarden zich by alle omstandigheden in hunne wezenstrekken—op den maaltyd, welke door onzen generaal gegeven werd, heerschte de gulste vreugde, en men scheen niet minder dan oude vrienden te zyn. Bolivar zette verscheidene toasten in voor den vrede, en de gezondheid van den generaal en chef en deszelfs leger.— De generaal Morillo met alle opregtheid des harten en onder het storten van vreugde tranen, dronk op de eensgezindheid en broederschap. De generaal La Torre en de overige hoofden van beide zyden dronken dezelfde conditien, en allen omhelsden en zoenden elkander; daarop stonden Morillo en Bolivar op en dronken op het welzyn der dapperen van de beide legers, waarop volgden vivas! voor Morillo en Bolivar. Eindelyk, myn vriend! het is my niet mogelyk, om U deze ontmoeting in al derzelver kleuren af te schilderen. Er is besloten geworden om een gedenkteeken op te rigten op dezelfde plaats, alwaar de generaals elkander voor het eerst ontmoet hebben, om de nakomelingschap over te brengen, de gevoelens van menschenliefde, welke beide partyen bezielen, om den oorlog te doen eindigen. Er zullen commissarissen benoemd worden en wel haast zullen wy opgerigt zien deze trofeën, welke bewyzen zullen wat de zyden doen kan, wanneer zy ontbloot is van drift en vooringenomenheid. De eerste steen van hetzelve zal door de beide generaals gelegd worden; ook zal men een schilderstuk daarstellen, welke een afbeeldsel van dezen broederlyken maaltyd is, en waarin de figuren van de daar aanwezend zynde personen zullen voorkomen.*

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of te hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Nademaal wy gedurende den korten tyd dat wy het bewind over dit en de onderhoorige eilanden voeren, reeds twee rekwesten, geteekend door een aantal ingezetenen, hebben ontvangen, waarin zoo wel by postscriptum aan het eene en door het bezigen van onbehoorlyke uitdrukkingen in het andere, wel verre van dat vertrouwen en dien eerbied aan de regering verschuldigd, in acht te nemen, de onwikbare neiging waarmede de leden van den Raad van Policie behooren voorondersteld te worden doordrongen te zyn voor het welzyn der ingezetenen dezer eilanden, in zoo ver zulks, overeenkomstig pligt, kan worden bevorderd, zoo niet in twyfel wordt getrokken, echter niet in aanmerking is genomen, wanneer men het vermoeden koestert dat eenige der belangen van de eene of andere classe der ingezetenen zoude kunnen worden ter zyde gesteld, uit hoofde dat het meer of min drukkende of bezwarende van eenige zaak, ter overweging van de voormelde leden gebragt, hen niet regtstreeks aangaat.

En aangezien bovendien nog strydig met de goede orde en allezins onpligtmatig is te treden in de ervarenheid van de leden der regering in zaken waarover dezelve wettiglyk bevoegd zyn te oordeelen en hunne gevoelens vry en zonder aanzien van omstandigheden te uiten; terwyl het niet minder aan ingezetenen ongeoorloofd is zich te bemoeyen met adviesen die over het eene of andere onderwerp mogten zyn uitgebragt, veel minder, ter bereiking van hun oogmerk, die adviesen, welke zy vermeenen te kennen, te beoordeelen of aan te halen, vooral wanneer die aanhaling ten doel heeft om eenige vooronderstelling te doen ontstaan als of de leden van wettige geconstitueerde autoriteiten door onervarendheid of anderzins op het belang der ingezetenen niet genoegzaam hebben gade geslagen.

Zoo is het, dat wy raadzaam, hebben geoordeeld onze vorenstaande bedenkingen en meeningen aan de ingezetenen kenbaar te maken en dezelve tevens, tot voorkoming van onaangenaamheden welke zy door hunne onbedachtzaamheid zich zelven zouden kunnen toebrengen, hierby te vermanen om zich te onthouden van het bezigen van ongeoorloofde uitdrukkingen en aanmerkingen in geschriften welke zy mogten nodig oordeelen aan bevoegde autoriteiten aan te bieden; en te vertrouwen dat de vereischte aandacht daarop zal worden gevestigd, wanneer dezelve bescheidenlyk, en zonder partydigheid aan den dag te leggen, zullen zyn ingerigt, als zynde het de neiging van ons en, buiten allen twyfel niet minder van allen die met ons tot het algemeene welzyn moeten mede werken, om overeenkomstig pligt en de meening van onzen geëerbiedigden Souverein niets onbeproefd te laten wat tot de welvaart der ingezetenen dezer eilanden zal kunnen strekken.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 22sten December 1820, het achtste jaar van Zyner Majesteits regering.

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie.

(w. g.) W. W. DUYCKINCK, Gouv. Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad dato utsupra.

(w. g.) W. W. DUYCKINCK, Gouv. Sec.

DE Schoutbynacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden:

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of te hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat goedgevonden en besloten is, alle de genen die Hoofd en Famillie Gelden verschuldigd zyn en waartegen zy eenige bezwaren mogten hebben in te brengen, ten einde van de betaling daarvan te worden vrygesteld, by deze op te roepen om op Donderdag den 28sten dezer maand, te verschynen voor eene Commissie uit den Raad, dewelke dien dag in de Raad-Kamer op het Gouvernements Huis zitting zal houden, om alle bezwaren aangaande de voldoening der als nog verschuldigde belasting van Hoofd en Famillie Geld aan te hooren en daarover naar bevinding te beslissen.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 19den December 1820, het achtste jaar van Zyner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd,

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam in de Willemstad op Pietermaay Scharlo en aan de Overzyde dezer Haven den 22sten daaropvolgende.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Den 22sten December 1820.

GOUVERNEMENTS WISSELS.

DE Raad Contrerolleur ad interim der financien, zal op autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie P. R. Cantz'laar, Gouverneur dezes en onderhoorige eilanden, enz. enz. enz. by inschryving aan de meestbiedende verkoopen: Wisselbrieven in Hollandsch Courant, ten bedrage van 4,000 Pesos van Achten, voor Militaire tractementen en soldyen over de maand December, te trekken door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur voornoemd, op, en betaalbaar by het Ministerie voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien in 's Gravenhage, alle op twee maanden na zigt.

De betaling voor de te verkoopene Wissels zal moeten geschieden de eene helft in zilver of klein geld, en de andere in bewyzen van enkelde Johannissen.

De inlevering der Billetten van inschryving zal plaats kunnen hebben van heden, af tot uiterlyk op den 2den der volgende maand January voor 12 ure, terwyl het antwoord op dezelve den 3den daaraanvolgende zal gegeven worden.

De Raad Contr. Gen. ad interim der Financien, C. L. VAN UYTRECHT.

DE ondergeteekende informeert mits dezen het publiek, dat aan de Post van Secretaris van den Raad van Civile en Crimineele Justitie de Notarieele Functien even als aan die van Secretaris van den Raad van Politie verknocht zyn.

Secretary van den Raad van Civile en Crimineele Justitie dezes Eilands, den 22sten December 1820. MR. H. R. HAYUNGA, Sec.

December 22, 1820.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby informs the public, that to the Post or Office of Secretary to the Council of Civil and Criminal Justice of this Island, that of the Notarial Functions are even alike attached to the same, as to the Secretary's Office of the Council of Policy.

The Secretary of the Council of Civil and Criminal Justice of this island,

(signed) H. R. HAYUNGA, L. L. D.

Den 23sten December 1820.

DE ondergeteekende verwittigt met dezen alle de genen, welke hem iets verschuldigd zyn, hunne rekeningen uiterlyk voor den 15den January aanstaande te voldoen, zullende by de nalatigen zonder eenig uitstel of verdere waarschuwing, by regtswege, daartoe vervolgen, eer zy zich zelven de daardoor veroorzaakte kosten te verwyten hebben.

J. C. JANDROEP.

Den 22sten December 1820.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

DE ondergeteekende geeft hierby aan de respectabele Inwoners dezer Eilands kennis, dat hy met het brikschip Hippomenes, kapitein L. Bourne, uit Amerika heeft ontvangen een geheel assortement nieuwe en versche Medicamenten; en dat by hem nog te bekomen zyn de volgende artikelen, als: Sirop Dorsade, Candy-suiker, Rosewater, Pepermunt koekjes, Annysdrop, Arrowroot, Haarlemmer Oly, Balsem Opodeldoc, Tukt en Haar Ponder, Sandrak, en Gom Elastic, &c. &c. waarmede hy zich in de gunst der Inwoners aanbeveelt.

Weiders geeft hy ondergeteekende te kennen, dat hy genegen is een fatsoenlyk jongeling van 12 à 13 jaren, in het lezen en schryven van de Nederduitsche taal ervaren, en onder voordeelige conditien, als leerling in deszelfs Apotheek aantenemen, en denzelve ook te gelyk in de Chirurgie te onderwyzen, weshalve by den zoodanigen, zich hiertoe geïnclineerd vindende, als noodig, om zich, tot dien einde, by hem te addresseeren.

C. A. ZEPPENFELDT.

Den 15den December 1820.

NAAR ST. THOMAS EN SURINAME.



DE destinatie van de schooner CORNELIA, op heden veranderd zynde geworden, zal dezelve naar Suriname vertrekken, en positief den 24sten dezer zeilen, indien er genoegzame vracht bekomen worde; een gedeelte harer lading is reeds besproken; en op haren overtogt zal zy St. Thomas aandoen, alwaar zy passagiers of eenige ligte vracht zal aan wal zetten. Voor de byzonderheden gelieve men zich te adresseeren aan den Heer A. DEMEZA, of aan den Heer JOSEPH MÖLLER, te Otrabanda.

December 15, 1820.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND SURINAME.



THE destination of the schooner CORNELIA having been this day charged, she will now proceed to Suriname, and sail positively on the 24th inst. if sufficient Freight offers, a part of her cargo being already engaged; and on her passage touch at St. Thomas, where she will land Passengers or any Light Freight for that Island. For particulars please apply at the Store of Mr. A. DEMEZA, or to Mr. JOSEPH MÖLLER, Otrabanda.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—DECEMBER.

18.	golet	Roosboom, Craane,	Porto Rico
—		Caroline, Hansen,	Coro
—		Esperanza, Manzano,	ditto
20.	brik	Hippomenes, Bourne,	New York
22.	golet	El Carmen, Ferrer.	Coro

UITGEKLAARD—DECEMBER.

16.	brik	Eliza, Waring,	New-York
16	bark	Drie Gebroeders, Van der Voort,	St. Domingo
19.	golet	N. S. del Carmen, Malabe,	P. Cabello
20.	bark	Mercurius, Walter,	St. Thomas
—		Helena, Eitine,	Spaansche kust
	brik	Hope, Cross,	Hayti
22.	golet	Esperanza, Manzano.	Coro

[*De Uitgever van dit weekblad zyne Inteekenaars, te kennen gevende, dat met het volgende nommer de inteekening van dit jaar geëindigd is, vindt zich verpligt te verzoeken, dat al het achterstallige voldaan mogte worden, voor de uitgeving van het eerste nommer in aanstaande January, en dat de genen welke nog achterstallig zullen zyn op dit tydstip, niet beschouwd zullen worden als inteekenaars en ook hun dus dit weekblad niet meer zal afgeleverd worden. Deze maatregel, hoe onaangenaam dezelve ook zyn moge, wordt door den Uitgever onvermydelyk noodzakelyk gevonden, ingevolge velen der Inteekenaars hem aanmerkelyke moeite en onkosten veroorzaakten, door hem herhaalde en vruchtelooze aanvragen ter betaling te laten doen.*]

Brieven van Puerto Cabello van den 20sten dezer melden, dat een eskader van Spaansche schepen, bestaande in drie fregatten en drie oorlogs brikken, met twee transportschepen, eenige dagen geleden te La Guayra aangekomen waren, aan boord hebbende een millioen rantsoenen en zes duizend musketten. Men meldt insgelyks, hoewel niet in de brieven die wy gezien hebben, dat aldaar twee kommissarissen aan boord waren, door de Cortes gezonden om met het Columbiaansche gouvernement te onderhandelen.

Met de Hippomenes, Bourne, met 16 dagen overtogt, ontvingen wy dagbladen van New York. Zy behelzen Londen, dagbladen, tot den 11den October.

De revolutie in Portugal werd volkomen tot stand gebragt, niettegenstaande alle pogingen door het regentschap te Lissabon aangewend, om den voortgang der opstandelingen te stuiten. Het geheel werd volbragt in den naam van koning Johannes VI, onder het geroep van *vivat!* voor het huis van Braganza en den Godsdienst, enz.

Het volk van Nepal schynt besloten te hebben, om de Oostenrykse indringers te wederstaan, met welker vyandelyke oogmerken zy bedreigd worden.

Beide huizen van het Congres begonnen derzelver zitting op den 15den November, toen des Presidents Boodschap gelezen werd. Dit document is ons niet ter hand gekomen met het paket dagbladen, doch zoo hetzelve in dit eiland ontvangen mogte geraken, zullen wy trachten het voor ons eerst volgend dagblad te verkrygen.

Het artikel aan ons medegedeeld (officieel) betrekkelyk het onlangs treurig voorval aan boord Z. M. brik Merkuur, hebben wy heden geene plaats voor. Het zal in onze volgende verschynen.

Uit de Savannah Republican van den 21 Oct.

Wy hebben over de Havana informatie ontvangen, dat de Cortes van Spanje volstrekt geweigerd hebben, de Floridas, onder welke voorwaarde het ook moge zyn, af te staan.

Uit de Norfolk Herald van den 27sten Nov.

Een brief alhier door een aanzienlyk huis van commercie te Port au Prince ontvangen, gedagteekend den 1sten dezer, meldt: "Hier hebben wy geen dagbladen tot den 29sten October. De gebeurtenissen, alhier voorgevallen,

zyn zeer belangryk. Terzelfder tyd moet ik U melden, dat men hier verwacht, dat dit gouvernement in den loop van het aanstaande jaar, maatregelen zal nemen, die strekken zullen om den Amerikaanschen handel te besnoeyen, dat is om te beletten dat er alhier geene vaartuigen van eenigen staat of plaats zullen aankomen, alwaar negers of gekleurden in slaverny gehouden worden."

[The Editor of this paper, in announcing to his Subscribers the termination, with the next number, of the Subscription for the present year, has to request that all arrears may be paid up previous to the publication of the first number in January, as those in indebted at that period will be considered as non-subscribers, and their papers discontinued accordingly. This measure, however unpleasant, the Editor has found it indispensably necessary to adopt, in consequence of many of the Subscribers putting him to considerable inconvenience and expense in making repeated and fruitless calls on them for payment.]

Letters from Puerto Cabello, of the 20th instant, state that a squadron of Spanish vessels, consisting of three frigates and three brigs of war, with three transports, had arrived a few days previous at La Guayre, having on board one million of rations, and six thousand muskets. It is also mentioned, but not in the letters we have seen, that there were two commissioners on board, sent out by the Cortes to treat with the Columbian government.

New York papers to the 2d inst reached us by the Hippomenes, Bourne, 16 days passage. They contain London dates to the 11th of Oct.

The trial of the queen was rapidly progressing—the mass of testimony would fill a folio volume. Many respectable witnesses have been examined in her behalf: the testimony, however, is general, merely in relation to her conduct while abroad, which, in all cases, is at variance with the Italian witnesses.

There is now no doubt of the queen's triumphing over one of the most diabolical plots ever formed, and covering her persecutors with shame and confusion; already are her enemies reading their recantation, or hiding their heads, this is as it should be.

The revolution in Portugal has been completely accomplished, notwithstanding every effort was made use of by the regency of Lisbon to oppose the insurgents. The whole was done in the name of king John VI. to the cries of *vivas* for the House of Braganza, religion, &c

The people of Naples seem determined to resist the Austrian invaders, of whose hostile intentions there is no doubt.

Both Houses of Congress commenced their session on the 15th November, when the President's Message was read. This document has not reached us with our file of papers, but should it have been received in this island, we shall endeavour to obtain it for our next.

From the Savannah Republican, Oct. 21.

We have received information via Havana, that the Cortes of Spain have absolutely refused to cede the Floridas in any form to the United States.

From the Norfolk Herald of Nov. 27.

A letter received by Mr. Lyford, from a respectable commercial house at Port au Prince, dated the 1st inst. says, "I enclose you papers up to the 29th October. The events passing here will be found very interesting. At the same time I must mention to you, that it is expected this government will in the course of next year, adopt measures that will have a tendency to curtail American commerce; that is, *to prevent vessels from coming to this island from any state or place where negroes and people of color are held in slavery.*

From the Caracas Gazette of the 6th Dec.

TREATY FOR REGULATING THE WAR.

The governments of Spain and Columbia, desirous of manifesting to the world the horror with which they behold the war of extermination which has laid waste these territories, converting the same into a theatre of war; and willing to avail themselves of the first moment of succeeding quiet to regulate the war existing between the two governments, agreeable to the laws of civilized nations and the most liberal and philantropic principles, have agreed to appoint commissioners who should stipulate and determine upon a treaty for regulating the war; and to this effect, his excellency the general in chief of the expeditionary army of the main, D. Pablo Morillo, Count of Carthagena, on the part of the Spanish government, has nominated D. Ramon Correa, Supreme Political Chief of Venezuela, brigadier general and first Constitutional Alcalde of Caracas—D. Juan Rodriguez Toro and D. Francisco Gonzales Linares: and his excellency the President of the Republic of Columbia, Simon Bolivar, as chief of the Republic, on the part thereof, has nominated Messrs. Antonio Josef Sucre, brigadier general—Pedro Briceño Mendez, colonel, and Josef Gabriel Perez, lieutenant colonel; who duly authorized have agreed and do agree on the following articles:—

Art. I.—The contest between Spain and Columbia, shall be carried on, in like manner as it is done among civilized people, provided the practise of these is not contrary to any of the articles of the present treaty, which is to be the first and most inviolable criterion for both governments.

2.—Every soldier or subject of an army, taken on the field of battle, even previous to its result, shall be kept alive and remain as prisoner of war; and be treated and respected according to his rank, until he is exchanged.

3.—Those also shall be prisoners of war and treated in the same manner, who are taken in marches, detachments, parties, cities, garrisons and fortified positions, though these be carried by assault, or in the navy by boarding.

4.—The soldiers or subjects of an army taken wounded, sick in the hospitals, or convalescent, shall not be prisoners of war, and will be at liberty, on their recovery, to return to the standards to which they belong; and humanity strongly interfering in behalf of these unfortunate men who have sacrificed themselves to their country and to their government, they ought to be treated with more consideration and regard than is paid to the prisoners of war, and be administered at least the same support, care and relief as the wounded and sick of the party who has them in its power.

5.—The prisoners of war shall be exchanged by classes and degrees for officers of high rank; a number of subalterns shall be given, the same as among civilized nations.

6.—[illegible]e military or peasants shall also be include[illegible] the exchange, and be treated as prisoners [illegible] war, who individually or in parties perform [illegible]e task of reconnoitring, observing, or taki[illegible] cognizance of an army, for the information [illegible] the chief of an other.

7.—This conflict, originating in difference of opinions, and the individuals who have fought in favor of either cause being united in the closest bands of relationship, and willing to economize blood as much as possible, it is agreed upon, that soldiers or officers, who having before served under either of the two governments, and deserted their banners, and have since been taken under those of the other, shall not be subject to capital punishment. The same is understood with respect to conspirators and disaffected of either party.

8.—The exchange of prisoners shall be obligatory, and is to be effected with all possible despatch. The prisoners, therefore, must ever be kept within the territory of Columbia, whatever be their rank or dignity, and by no means or pretext, will be carried to a distance from the country, to endure evils greater by far than death itself.

9.—The chiefs of the armies shall exact for the prisoners such assistance as is conformable to the wishes of the government to which they belong, and for the expenses thereof shall make themselves mutually paid. The chiefs also will have the right of appointing commissioners to repair to the residence of the respective prisoners, to examine their situation, administer to their relief, and to render them as agreeable as possible.

10.—The prisoners now in the power of either party shall enjoy the privileges of this treaty.

11.—The inhabitants of the places who alternately take up arms in favor of either government, shall be highly respected, and shall be entitled to an extensive and absolute liberty and security, whatever may have been their opinions, destinations, offices, and conduct with respect to the belligerent parties.

12.—The bodies of those who gloriously terminate their career on the field of battle, or in any combat, skirmish, or rencontre between the arms of either government, shall receive the honors of burial, or be consumed by fire, whenever by their number or the want of time, the former cannot be executed. It will behove the victorious army or party, to fulfil this sacred duty, from which they cannot recede, except under some very critical or unforeseen circumstances, of which they will forthwith give notice to the authorities of the territory where they find themselves, in order that they may perform the same. The dead bodies of either party reclaimed by the government on individuals, cannot be withheld, and necessary orders shall be given for their removal.

13.—The generals of the armies, the chiefs of divisions, and all the authorities shall be bound faithfully and strictly to observe this treaty, and shall be liable to the severest penalties for its infraction. Both governments being responsible as regards the punctual and religious fulfillment, under the guarantee of good faith and national honor.

14.—The present treaty shall be ratified and interchanged within 60 hours, and shall begin to operate from the moment of its ratification and exchange. And in testimony that we, the commissioners of Spain and Columbia, have so agreed and do agree, we sign two of the same tenor. At the city of Truxillo, at 10 o'clock at night of the 26th November, 1820.

RAMON CORREA.
ANTONIO JOSEF SUCRE.
JUAN RODRIGUEZ TORO.
PEDRO BRICEÑO MENDEZ.
FRANCISCO GONZALES LINARES.
JOSEF GABRIEL PEREZ.

Don Pablo Morillo, Count of Carthagena, lieutenant-general of the national troops, and commander in chief of the expeditionary army of the Spanish Main,

In consequence of Messrs. Ramon Correa, brigadier general, supreme political chief of Venezuela,—Don Juan Rodriguez Toro, first constitutional alcalde of Caracas,—and Don Francisco Gonzales de Linares, my delegates to adjust and conclude a treaty for regulating the war between Spain and Columbia, with the commissioners of His Excellency Don Simon Bolivar, president of the Republic of that name, have stipulated and agreed on the foregoing treaty for regulating the war between Spain and Columbia, which consisting of 14 articles, has been signed on both sides in the city of Truxillo on the 26th inst. at 10 o'clock at night; in consequence thereof, and finding the same conformable to the powers and instructions with which I have invested my said delegates, I have determined to sanction, confirm, and ratify it, as I do by these presents sanction, confirm and ratify the same in all and every one of its parts.

Given, signed by my hand, sealed with the seal of my arms, and countersigned by the subscriber, my secretary, at the head quarters of Santa Anna, 27th November, 1820.

PABLO MORILLO.
JOSEPH CAPARROS, Sec.

[The document ratifying the Treaty for regulating the war on the part of the Columbian government, is of the same tenor and date as the above, and is signed by general Bolivar, and countersigned by the Minister of War, Briceño Mendez.]

Letter of lieut. colonel Don Vicente Bausad, dated Caracas, 28th November, 1820.

MY ESTEEMED GARATE—This moment, half past ten o'clock in the morning, I arrived from Santa Anna, where I enjoyed the most tender, most liberal and most incomprehensible interview imaginable. Ay, my friend: Morillo and Bolivar, with divers officers and chiefs ate together the whole of yesterday, and swore an everlasting fraternity and philantrophy.—Mirth, good faith and cordiality shone on every countenance. The genial and sincere effusion of the soul displayed itself on the features of the face of every guest. The dinner was ordered and given by the general, and appeared so lively and cheerful, that it seemed not but that we were old friends. Bolivar drank several toasts to the peace and valor of the general in chief and his army. General Morillo, with all the ingenuity of his heart, with tears of joy almost gushing forth, drank to the mutual concord and fraternity. General La Torre and the rest of the officers of either party, kept up the toasts to the same effect. The whole was a scene of embraces and kisses. Generals Morillo and Bolivar mounted on the table to drink to the peace, and the heroes of both armies, with loud cheers. In short, my friend, it is only by means of speech that I will have it in my power faithfully to describe to you, the multifarious, inconceivable and happy circumstances of this rendezvous. Never did I imagine it—hence you will hardly credit the same. In the public prints of both parties the scene will be circumstantially delineated—then, you will be informed of the particulars, which are now difficult to be described.

It is decreed to erect a monument on the very spot, where Bolivar and the general in chief first embraced, to perpetuate to posterity the laudable wishes of philantrophy which have animated both parties for the cessation of the war. Commissioners have been appointed, and soon shall we gaze on those trophies erected to show what reason can do, when she is striped of her passions and prejudices and listened to. The first stone, which is to be the foundation of the monument, has been carried by the two generals, and with a solemn oath, laid on the very site where the first embrace, which I have mentioned, took place. A plate shall also be reared to represent the most animated feature of the party, whereon will be colocated as the first personages, in their very stature, and in the seats they have occupied, the three generals Morillo, Bolivar and La Torre.

Letter of Counsellor Phillips to the King.

(Concluded from No. 50.)

Thus having escaped from two conspiracies equally affecting her honor and life, finding all conciliation hopeless, bereft by death of every natural protector, and fearing perhaps that *practice might make perjury consistent*, she reluctantly determined upon leaving England. One pang alone embittered her departure—her darling, and, in despite of all discountenance, her duteous child clung round her heart with natural tenacity. Parents who love, and feel that very love compelling separation, alone can feel for her. Yet how could she subject that devoted child to the humiliation of her mother's misery! How reduce her to the sad alternative of selecting between separated parents! She chose the generous, the noble sacrifice,—self-banished, the world was before her—one grate-

ful sigh for England—one tear—the last, last tear upon her daughter's head—and she departed.

Oh sire, imagine her at that departure!—How changed! how fallen, since a few short years before, she touched the shores of England! The day-beam fell not on a happier creature—creation caught new colours from her presence, joy sounded its timbrel as she passed, and the flowers of birth, of beauty, and of chivalry, bowed down before her. But now, alone, an orphan and a widow! her gallant brother in his shroud of glory: no arm to shield, no tongue to advocate, no friend to follow an o'erclouded fortune, branded, degraded, desolate, she flung herself once more upon the wave, to her less fickle than a husband's promises! I do not wonder that she has now to pass through a severer ordeal, because impunity gives persecution confidence. But I marvel indeed much, that then, after the agony of an exparte trial, and the triumph of a complete though lingering exculpation, the natural spirit of English justice did not stand embodied between her and the shore; and bear her indignant to your capital. The people, the peerage, the prelacy, should have sprung into unanimous procession; all that was noble, or powerful, or consecrated in the land, should have borne her to the palace gate, and demanded why their queen presented to their eye this gross anomaly! Why her anointed brow should bow down in the dust, when a British verdict had pronounced her innocence! Why she was refused that conjugal restitution, which her humblest subject had a right to claim! Why the annals of their time should be disgraced, and the morals of their nation endure the taint of this terrific precedent: and why it was that after their countless sacrifices for your royal house, they should be cursed with *this pageantry* of royal humiliation! Had they so acted, the dire affliction of this day might have been spared us. We should not have seen the filthy sewers of Italy disgorge a living leprosy upon our throne; and slaves and spies, imported from a creedless brothel, land to attain the sacred majesty of England! But who, alas! will succour the unfortunate? The cloud of your displeasure was upon her, and the gay, glittering, countless insect-swarm of summer friends, abide but in the sun-beam! She passed away—with sympathy I doubt not, but in silence.

Who could have thought, that in a foreign land, the restless fiend of persecution would have haunted her? Who could have thought, that in those distant climes, where her distracted brain had sought oblivion, the demoniac malice of her enemies would have followed? Who could have thought, that any human form which hid an heart, would have sculked after the mourner in her wanderings, to note and con every unconscious gesture? Who could have thought, that such a man there was, who had drank at the pure fountain of our British law! who had seen eternal justice in her sanctuary! who had invoked the shades of Holt and Hardwicke, and held high converse with those mighty spirits, whom mercy hailed in heaven as her representatives on earth?

Yet such a man there was, who, on the classic shores of Como, even in the land of the immortal Roman, where every stone entombed an hero, and every scene was redolent of genius, forgot his name, his country, and his calling, to hoard each coinable and rabble slander! Oh sacred shades of our departed sages! avert your eyes from this unhallowed spectacle; the spotless crime is unsullied still; the ark yet stands untainted in the temple, and should unconsecrated hands assail it, there is a lightning still, which would not slumber! No, no; the judgment seat of British law is to be soared, not *crawled* to; it must be sought upon an eagle's pinion, and gazed at by an eagle's eye; there is a radient purity around it, to blast the glance of grovelling speculation. His labor was in vain, Sire. The people of England will not listen to Italian witnesses, nor ought they. Our queen has been, before this, twice assailed, and assailed on the same charges. Adultery, nay, pregnancy, was positively sworn to; one of the ornaments of our navy, capt. Mauby, and one of the most glorious heroes who ever gave a nation immortality; a spirit of Marathon or old Thermopylæ; he who planted England's red cross on the walls of Acre, and shewed Napoleon it was invincible, were the branded traitors to their sovereign's bed! Englishmen, and, greater scandal, *English women*, persons of rank, and birth, and education, were found to depose to this infernal charge! The royal mandate issued for enquiry; lord Erskine, lord Ellenborough, a man who had dandied accusations from his cradle, sat on the commission; and what was the result? *They found a verdict of perjury against her base accusers!* The very child for whose parentage she might have shed her sacred blood, was proved beyond all possible denial, to have been but the adoption of her charity.——"We are happy to declare to your majesty our perfect conviction, that there is no foundation whatever for believing, (I quote the very words of the commissioners,) that the child now with the princess, is the child of her royal highness, or that she was delivered of any child in the year 1802; nor has any thing appeared to us, which would warrant the belief that she was pregnant in that year, *or at any other period within the compass of our inquiries.*" Yet people of rank, and station, moving in the highest society in England, admitted even to the sovereign's court, actually volunteered their sworn attestation of this falsehood! Twenty years have rolled over her since, and yet the same foul charge of adultery, sustained not as before by the plausible fabrications of Englishmen, but bolstered by the habitual invention of Italians, is sought to be affixed *to the evening of her life*, in the face of a generous and loyal people! A kind of *sacramental shipload*—a packed and assorted cargo of human affidavits has been consigned, it seems, from Italy to Westminster; thirty three thousand pounds of the people's money paid the pedlar who selected the articles; and with this infected freight, which should have performed quarantine before it vomited its *moral pestilence* amongst us, the queen of England is sought to be attainted! It cannot be Sire; we have given much, very much indeed, to foreigners, but we will not concede to them the hard-earned principles of British justice. It is not to be endured, that two acquittals should be followed by a third experiment; that when the English testament has failed, an *Italian's missal's* kiss shall be resorted to; that when people of character here have been discredited, others should be recruited who have no character any where; but above all it is intolerable, that a defenceless woman should pass her life in endless persecution, with one trial in swift succession following another, in the hope perhaps, that her noble heart which has defied all proof should perish in the torture of eternal accusation. Send back, then, to Italy, those alien adventurers; the land of their birth, and the habits of their lives, alike unfit them for an English court of justice. There is no spark of freedom—no grace of religion—no sense of morals in their degenerate soil. Effeminate in manners; sensual from their cradles; crafty, venal, and officious: naturalized to crime; outcasts of credulity; they have seen from their infancy their court a bagnio; their very churches scenes of daily assassination; their faith is form; their marriage ceremony a mere mask for the most incestuous intercourse; gold is the God before which they prostrate every impulse of their nature. "A auri sacra fames! quid non mortaha pectora cogis!" the once indignant exclamation of their antiquity, has become the maxim of their modern practice.

No nice extreme a *true Italian* knows:
But, bid him go to Hell—to hell he goes.

Away with them any where from us; they cannot live in England; they will die in the purity of its moral hemisphere.

Meanwhile, during this accursed scrutiny, even while the legal blood-hounds were on the scent, the last dear stay which bound her to the world parted, *the Princess Charlotte died!* I will not harrow up a father's feelings, by dwelling on this dreadful recollection. The poet says, that even grief finds comfort in society, and England wept with *you*. But, oh, God! what must have been that hapless mother's misery, when first the dismal tidings came upon her! The darling child over whose cradle she had shed so many tears; whose lightest look was treasured in her memory; who mid the world's frown, still smiled upon her; the fair and lovely flower, which when her orb was quenched in tears, lost not its filial, its divine fidelity! It was blighted in its blossom; its verdant stem was withered! and in a foreign land she heard it, and *alone*—no, no, not quite alone. The myrmidons of British hate were round her, and when her heart's salt tears were *blinding her*, a German noblemen *was plundering her letters*. Bethink you, Sire, if that fair paragon of daughters lived, would England's heart be wrung with this enquiry? Oh! she would have torn the diamonds from her brow, and dashed each royal mockery to the earth, and rushed before the people, not in a monarch's but in *nature's majesty*—a child appealing for her persecuted mother! and God, would bless the sight, and man would hallow it, and every little infant in the land who felt a mother's warm tear upon her cheek, would turn by instinct to that sacred summons. Your daughter, in her shroud, is yet alive, Sire—her spirit is amongst us—it rose untombed when her poor mother landed—it walks amid the people—it has left the angels, to protect a parent.

The theme is sacred, and I will not sully it; I will not recapitulate the griefs, and, worse than griefs, the little, pitful, deliberate insults which are burning on every tongue in England. Every hope blighted—every friend discountenanced—her kindred in their grave—her declared innocence made but the herald to a more cruel accusation—her two trials followed by a third, a third on the same charges—her royal character insinuated away by German *picklocks* and Italian conspirators—her divorce sought by an extraordinary procedure, upon grounds untenable before any usual lay or ecclesiastical tribunal—her name meanly erased from the Liturgy—her natural rights as a mother disregarded, and her civil rights as a queen sought to be exterminated! and all this—all, because she dared to touch the sacred soil of liberty! because she did not banish herself, an implied adulteress! because she would not be bribed into an abandonment of herself and of the generous country over which she has been called to reign, and to which her heart is bound by the most tender ties, and the most indelible obligations. Yes, she might have lived wherever she selected, in all the magnificence which boundless bribery could procure for her, offered her by those who affect such tenderness for your royal character, and such devotion to the honour of your royal bed. If they thought her guilty, as they allege, this daring offer was a double treason—treason to your majesty, whose honour they compromised—treason to the people, whose money they thus prostituted.—But she spurned the unfamous temptation, and she was right. She was right to front her insatiable accusers; even were she guilty, never was there victim with such crying palliations; but all innocent, as in my conscience I believe her to be, not perhaps of the levities contingent on her birth, and which shall not be converted into constructive crime, but of the cruel charge of adultery, now for a third time produced against her. She was right, bereft of the court, which was her natural residence, and all buoyant with innocence as she felt, bravely to fling herself upon the wave of the people—that people will protect her—Britain's red cross is her flag, and Brunswick's spirit is her pilot—May the Almighty send the royal vessel triumphant into harbour!

Sire, I am almost done; I have touched but slightly on your queen's misfortunes—I have contracted the volume of her miseries to a page, and if upon that page one word offend you, impute it to my zeal, not my intention. Accustomed all my life to speak the simple truth, I offer it with fearless honesty to my sovereign. You are in a difficult—it may be in a most perilous emergency. Banish from your court the sycophants who abuse you; surround your palace with approving multitudes, not with armed mercenaries. Other crowns may be bestowed by despots and entrenched by cannon; but

The throne we honour is the people's choice.
Its safest bulwark is the popular heart, and its brightest ornament, *domestic virtue*. Forget not also, there is a throne which is above even the throne of England—where flatterers cannot come—where kings are sceptreless. The vows you made are written in language brighter than the sun, and in the course of nature, you must soon confront them; prepare the way by effacing now, each seeming, slight, and fancied injury; and when you answer the last awful trumpet, be your answer this:—"GOD, I FORGAVE, I HOPE TO BE FORGIVEN."

But, if, against all policy, and all humanity, and all religion, you should hearken to the counsels which further countenance this unmanly persecution, then must I appeal not to you, but to your parliament. I appeal to the *sacred prelacy of England*, whether the holy vows which their high church administered, have been kept towards this illustrious lady—whether the hand of man should have erased her from that page, with which it is worse than blasphemy in man to interfere—whether, as heaven's vicegerents, they will not abjure the sordid passions of the earth, imitate the inspired humanity of their Saviour, and, like Him, protect a persecuted creature from the insatiate fangs of ruthless, bloody, and untiring accusation!

I appeal *to the hereditary peerage of the realm* whether they will aid this levelling denunciation of their queen—whether they will exhibit the unseemly spectacle of illustrious rank and royal lineage degraded for the crime of claiming its inheritance—whether they will hold a sort of civil crimination, where the accused is entitled to the *mercy of an impeachment*; or whether they will say with their immortal ancestors—"We will not tamper with the laws of England?"

I appeal *to the ermined, independent judges*, whether life is to be made a perpetual indictment—whether two acquittals should not discountenance a third experiment—whether, if any subject-suitor came to their tribunal *thus circumstanced*, claiming either divorce or compensation, they would grant his suit; and I invoke from them, by the eternal majesty of British justice, the same measure for the peasant and the prince.

I appeal *to the commons in parliament assembled*, representing the fathers and the husbands of the nation—I beseech them by the outraged morals of the land!—by the overshadowed dignity of the throne! by the holiest and tenderest forms of religion!—by the honour of the army, the sanctity of the church, the safety of the state, and the character of the country! by the solemn virtues which consecrate their hearts! by those fond endearments of nature and of habit which attach them to their cherished wives and families, I implore their tears, their protection, and their pity upon the married widow and the childless mother!

To those high powers and authorities I appeal with the firmest confidence in their honour, their integrity, and their wisdom. May their conduct justify my faith, and raise no blush on the cheek of our posterity!

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

Sire,

Your majesty's most faithful subject,

CHARLES PHILLIPS.